

WESTERN SEED CO.

1425 FIFTEENTH STREET

DENVER, COLORADO

PHONE TABor 5-4255



THE WESTERN SEED CO. warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, expressed or implied.



Seeds on this price list are not quoted Seal-Gro Treated. Add \$1.00 per hundred lbs. for treating. If not specified, seed will be shipped not treated. If an asterisk (*) appears before the item, it cannot be treated.

JANUARY 20, 1956**LIST No. 1**

TERMS: Net 10 days, f.o.b Denver
PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE
(Orders Entered at Lowest Prices the Day Received)

ALFALFA SEEDS**HARDY COMMON VARIETIES**

	1 Bag	(Per 100 lbs.) 5 Bags	10 Bags
Colorado	\$26.00	\$25.75	\$25.50
New Mexico	26.00	25.75	25.50

NAMED VARIETIES

Grimm	28.00	27.75	.....
Ladok	28.00	27.75	.....
Ladok, Certified, Blue Tag (Wyoming).....	31.25	31.00	.....
Meeker Baltic .....	.....	Ask	.....
Meeker Baltic, Certified, Blue Tag (Colorado).....	32.00	31.75	.....
Ranger	29.00	28.75	28.50
Ranger, Certified, Blue Tag (Utah).....	32.00	31.75	31.50
Stafford, Dryland	27.00	26.75	26.50

CREEPING VARIETIES

Nomad, Certified, Blue Tag (Northern)	
10-lb. bags.....	\$2.25 per lb.
25-lb. bags.....	2.10 per lb.

CLOVER SEEDS**SWEET CLOVERS**

Yellow Blossom	15.00	14.75	14.50
Standard Sweet Clover.....	18.00	17.75	17.50
Hubam, Annual White.....	19.00	18.75	18.50
Madrid Clover	19.00	.....	.....

OTHER CLOVERS

Alsike Clover	32.00	31.75	31.50
Medium Red Clover.....	43.00	42.75	42.50
Mammoth Red Clover.....	43.00	42.75	42.50
Korean Lespedeza	29.00	.....	.....
Strawberry Clover	(per lb. \$1.05) 100.00	.....	.....
Ladino Clover	(per lb. .75) 70.00	.....	.....
Birdsfoot Trefoil	(per lb. .55) 50.00	.....	.....
Bur Clover	(per lb. 1.10) 95.00	.....	.....
White Dutch Clover.....	(See "Grasses for Lawns" Price List)	.....	.....

(over)

HAY, RANGE AND PASTURE GRASSES

F.O.B. DENVER — SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE — Net 10 DAYS

HAY AND PASTURE

	1 Bag	(Per 100 lbs.) 5 Bags	10 Bags
Brome, Lincoln	\$30.00	\$29.75	\$29.50
Smooth Brome, Northern.....	25.00	24.75	24.50
Mountain Brome	35.00	34.75	34.50
Meadow Fescue	20.00	19.75	19.50
Orchard Grass	29.00	28.75	28.50
Red Top Fancy	65.00	64.75	64.50
Timothy	15.50	15.25	15.00
Crested Wheatgrass (Standard).....	38.00	37.75	37.50
Crested Wheatgrass (Fairway Strain).....	50.00	49.75	49.50
Slender Wheatgrass	38.00	37.75	37.50
Intermediate Wheatgrass	85.00	.....	.....
Intermediate Wheatgrass, Blue Tag.....	90.00	.....	.....
Tall Wheatgrass	27.00	26.75	26.50
Tall Wheatgrass, Blue Tag.....	29.00	28.75	28.50
Western Wheatgrass	55.00	.....	.....
Reed Canary Grass.....	35.00	34.75	34.50
Alta or Tall Fescue.....	16.00	15.75	15.50
Alta or Tall Fescue, Certified, Blue Tag.....	18.00	17.75	17.50
Tall Oatgrass (Tulatin).....	57.00	.....	.....
*Blue Grama Grass.....	40.00	39.75	.....
*Buffalo Grass (Treated).....(per lb. \$.90)	85.00	.....	.....
Sand Lovegrass	(per lb. .60) 50.00	.....	.....
Russian Wild Rye Grass.....(per lb. 1.25)	.....	.....	.....
Pubescent (Stiff Hair Wheatgrass)			
Blue Tag		Ask	

PASTURE MIXTURES

Timothy and Alsike—10%.....	19.00	18.75	18.50
Timothy and Alsike—20%.....	21.00	20.75	20.50
Timothy and Alsike—30%.....	23.00	22.75	22.50
Morton's Pasture Mixture.....	27.00	26.75	26.50
Alkaline Mixture	32.00	31.75	31.50

ONION SETS AND PLANTS

Fancy Colorado Onion Sets, Per Bushel 32 lbs. Sacked 1 or 2 bushel open mesh bags:	
Yellow and Brown.....	Per Bushel \$4.50
White	Per Bushel 5.00

PLANTS - - - - - LATER

DEALERS WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

WE SPECIALIZE IN SELLING TO DEALERS

WESTERN SEED CO.

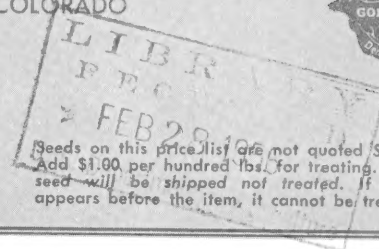
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LAWN GRASSES

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (Featuring Our Excellent Gold Seal Quality)

	1 Bag	(Per 100 lbs.) 5 Bags	10 Bags
Bulk—21 lb. Test.....	\$57.50	\$57.00	\$56.50
24 lb. Test.....	62.50	62.00	.....
28 lb. Test.....	70.00	69.50	.....

MERION BLUE GRASS,

100 lbs.	\$3.50 lb.
50 lbs.	3.60 lb.
10 lbs.	3.70 lb.
1 lb.	3.75 lb.

GOLD SEAL LAWN MIXTURE (For an Outstanding Lawn) 67.50 67.00 66.50

PACKAGED GRASS SEED IN GOLD SEAL BRANDED BOXES

(Seal—Gro-Treated at no extra charge)

Sizes	Number in Case	Ky. Blue Grass	Gold Seal Lawn Mixture
1 lb.	24	ea. \$.68	ea. \$.78
5 lbs.	6	ea. 3.30	ea. 3.80

	1 Lb.	10 Lbs.	50 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
WHITE DUTCH LAWN CLOVER				
Gold Seal Grade.....	\$.90	\$.85	\$.83	\$.80
(¼ lb. bag for 40c—½ lb. bag for 55c)				

FANCY GRASSES

	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	50 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Astoria Bent, Blue Tag.....	\$1.30	\$1.25	\$1.20	\$1.15
Highland Bent .....	.85	.80	.75	.70
Seaside Bent, Blue Tag.....	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75
Bermuda Grass Unhulled.....	.45	.40	.35	.30
Red Top Fancy.....	.80	.75	.70	.65
Annual Rye Grass.....	.21	.17	.14	.11
Perennial Rye Grass, Blue Tag.....	.31	.26	.21	.16
Poa Trivialis .....	.60	.55	.50	.45
Chewing Fescue .....	.47	.42	.37	.32
Red Creeping Fescue.....	.46	.41	.36	.31
Shadinook, Grass Mix.....	.90	.85	.80	.75

(Football, Baseball and Playground Mixtures Quoted on Request)
(Over for Bird Seeds)

WE RECOMMEND SEAL-GRO-TREATED SEEDS TO INCREASE STAND AND VIGOR

BIRD SEEDS

F.O.B. DENVER — SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE — Net 10 DAYS

Canary and Black Rape.....	(Per 100 lbs.) \$24.00
Canary and Sweet Bird Rape.....	25.00
Canary, Sweet Rape and Millet.....	21.00
Sweet Rape	27.75
Wild Bird Mixture.....	9.00
Parakeet Mixture	13.50
Canary, Recleaned	22.00
Black Rape	16.50
Hog or Large Yellow Millet.....	5.00
Red Hog or Large Red Millet.....	5.00
Siberian or Small Red Millet.....	5.25
Large Black Sunflower.....	30.00

Add 1c per pound for 50 lb. lots; 2c per pound for 25 lb. lots;
5c per pond for less than 25 lb. lots.

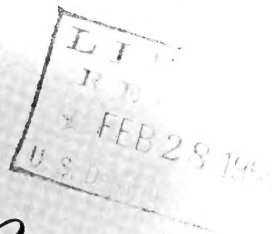
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Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
Accept-Language: en
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PLANT

Merion

BLUEGRASS

for Fine, Lovely, Lasting Turfs



**The discovery and development of the new grass
that resists leafspot, withstands continued close
mowing, and tolerates long hot, dry seasons.**



Merion Bluegrass seed is grown in rows and hand-weeded for extra purity.





THIS IS THE STORY OF

Ever since Man started developing sod to suit his landscape and recreational requirements, Kentucky bluegrass has been the outstanding favorite among the turf grasses. When bluegrass turf is good it provides a firm turf with a resilient cushion that has a soft feel. The apple-green color is the one that delights most people. It is a grass which spreads by means of underground stems (rhizomes), and thus, under favorable conditions it makes a dense, closely-knit turf. Identification of Kentucky bluegrass is relatively easy even for the novice because of its boat-shaped leaf tip. Some fields of this grass are known to have been in existence for more than 60 years, showing it to be an extremely long-lived perennial.

The climate in the cool-humid regions of the United States has favored Kentucky bluegrass to such an extent that many people still believe that this grass is native or indigenous to our country. This is not the case, as the first colonists introduced Kentucky bluegrass in all probability as part of the mixture of other grasses native to Europe. The Indians called it "White man's foot grass," an appropriate as well as descriptive name, for the Indians noticed that wherever the white man trod Kentucky bluegrass followed.

Bluegrass Leads All Others for Lawns and Pastures . . .

Kentucky bluegrass heads the list in point of pasture acreage in the cool-humid regions of the United States as

well as being the leading lawn grass throughout this region. Almost every commercial lawn seed mixture sold in this area contains Kentucky bluegrass.

. . . But for Lawns, Common Bluegrass Has Limitations

Unfortunately, this common bluegrass seed harvested from overgrown pastures has certain failings and limitations when sown on the home lawn. Disease often is severe on this common stock. Helminthosporium leafspot thins bluegrass turf during the spring of the year, which allows it to become infested with crabgrass and other weeds during the hot summer months when bluegrass is semi-dormant and unable to resist invasion. Common bluegrass in its natural state is a rather tall-growing pasture grass, and thus does not perform well when mowed closely. Many homeowners now insist on close mowing because of such outdoor activities as lawn tennis, croquet and badminton. Increased interest in outdoor living also brought to light the need for a bluegrass that is heat and drought resistant and able to withstand wear and tear during the hot summer months.

The 20-Year Search for a Better Bluegrass for Lawns

Because they recognized the advantages of a good bluegrass turf, and the limitations of common Kentucky bluegrass in fulfilling this need, the United States Golf Association Green Section and the Department of Agriculture about 20

years ago were prompted to undertake an extensive selecting and testing program for true turf types. This research program has required many years and has involved the testing of hundreds of selections obtained throughout the region of bluegrass adaptation. Despite this tremendous expenditure of time and effort only one selection was deemed worthy of commercial increase for the discriminating user of fine turf. That selection was MERION bluegrass.

MERION Bluegrass is Discovered

The observant eyes of Joe Valentine, Superintendent at Merion Golf Club, Admore, Pennsylvania, first noticed the thick dark-green turf of bluegrass growing in partial shade at the back of No. 17 tee. Mr. Valentine watched it carefully for a number of years, noting its vigorous spreading ability that enabled it to crowd out weeds even under close mowing and while subject to terrific wear. In April of 1936 he gave the USGA Green Section a plug of this grass for further testing. The Green Section assigned it experimental number B-27 and tested it at the old Arlington Turf Gardens until the advent of World War II. With the curtailment of Green Section activities due to the emergency, the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, Department of Agriculture, took over the work, carrying on the clonal stock at Beltsville, Maryland, and observing plantings which had been made. Since the end of the war both the

Department of Agriculture and the Green Section have been interested in getting B-27 into production under the name of Merion bluegrass.

Trials at Beltsville and Other Seed Centers

In addition to the trials carried on by the Green Section and the Department of Agriculture at Arlington and at the Bureau of Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Maryland, early plantings have also been under test for a number of years at Milford, Connecticut; Lexington, Kentucky; and Ames, Iowa.

It was felt by the Green Section that further observation on widely scattered comparable plots would be necessary before approval of large-scale production and usage could be sanctioned. In 1947 trials were laid out in 14 different states and Canada, thus assuring a good cross section of the country. Performance of Merion bluegrass in direct comparison with commercial bluegrass was outstanding. In only two instances from the 102 turf quality ratings was Merion inferior to commercial bluegrass. In all other instances Merion received a superior rating.

MERION'S Superiority Proved by Many Years of Rigid Tests

The result of 15 years testing has shown Merion bluegrass to be markedly superior to common bluegrass from the turf standpoint. The main attributes of Merion are (1) resistance to Helminthosporium leafspot that thins out stands of

common bluegrass allowing weed infestation, (2) ability to withstand close mowing insisted upon by golf courses and by many homeowners, and (3) heat and drought tolerance that make it a better summer turf. Merion is equally as acceptable as common Kentucky bluegrass with respect to texture, vigor, color and leaf width.

Recommended for Golf Greens

In the article "Merion (B-27) Bluegrass" in the USGA Journal for April 1950, by Charles G. Wilson and Fred V. Grau, Agronomist and Director, respectively, USGA Green Section, it is stated: "In reviewing the demonstrated superiority of Merion bluegrass as a result of 12 years of testing, it would seem that Merion bluegrass has proved itself worthy of recommendation for seeding alone or as a part of seed mixtures throughout the range of Kentucky bluegrass adaptation. It has been tested in California, Oregon, Colorado, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland and Washington, D. C."

Seed is Grown in Hardy Area . . .

Merion bluegrass is grown in eastern Washington under conditions that are similar to that of the Grande Ronde Valley, which is in Oregon. It is also grown in the Klamath area of western Oregon. Merion bluegrass is also being

BLUEGRASS

grown in the beautiful Grande Ronde Valley in the Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon. At an elevation of over 2,700 feet above sea level, the climate is severe with temperatures getting down to 15 degrees below zero. The average rainfall seldom exceeds 16 inches and never exceeds 20 inches annually. Merion bluegrass seed produced under these conditions is therefore HARDY.

Hand-Weeded for Purity

It was in this valley that grasses were first grown in cultivated rows on a commercial scale and Merion is produced in this manner. This row production permits cultivation, roguing and hand-weeding when necessary. The new 2, 4-D and Methoxone materials are also applied by airplane. Thus all foreign varieties of weeds are removed, permitting the grass to grow to maturity, clean and free of weeds. The climate is right at harvest time and the seed ripens evenly to maximal viability.

MERION Bluegrass is the Winner Wherever Fine Turf is Required

As you see, Merion bluegrass has been carefully developed and rigidly tested. It is worthy of your highest hopes and fullest confidence. The seed is produced under ideal conditions and is sold free of impurities. The turf combines the beauty and the utility required for home lawns, parks, airports, cemeteries and golf courses and most everywhere that folks take pride in really fine lawns.

Merion Bluegrass Seed is Hardy, Clean, Highly Viable and Worthy of Your Complete Confidence

Burlingham's
Brand [®]

certified

Nowad

**CREEPING
ALFALFA**

**AN ALFALFA YOU CAN PASTURE
... and keep, too**

*Spreads
Underground*



BURLINGHAM'S Brand

certified
Nomad

CREEPING ALFALFA

**... crowns below the
ground, is a tough, long-
lasting creeper ...**

Nomad is a new type of alfalfa developed for a specific need. There are millions of acres of unirrigated range and pasture lands that need a hardy, persistent perennial legume. Nomad can be a companion for the grasses that are now there or for improved grass varieties that may be seeded there. Nomad alfalfa was developed to fill this need for a perennial legume that is *winter hardy*, that is *drought resistant*, that will *hold its own with the grass and weeds*, and will *persist under the tough grazing conditions* that are typical of western range management.

**Nomad was developed for
the range country ...**

All of the development work on Nomad alfalfa has been done in eastern Oregon, where precipitation is light, winter temperatures are low, and conditions are relatively similar to those prevailing over wide areas of the western range country. Performance in the development area and in various states west of the Mississippi River is

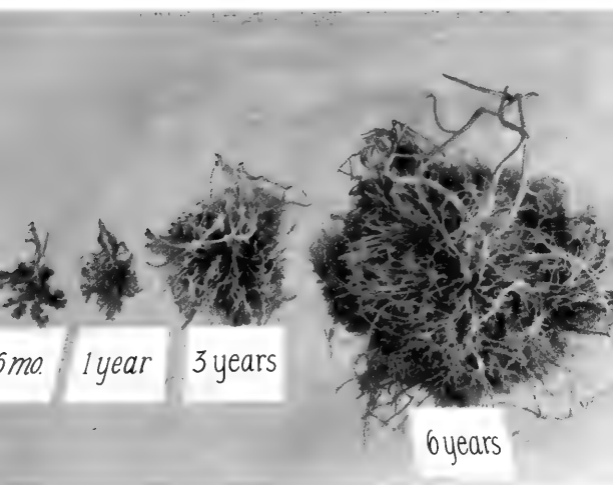
proving that Nomad will fill that long recognized demand for a tough perennial grazing legume.

6 important things to expect of Burlingham's Nomad Alfalfa

1. A HARDY, SPREADING TYPE OF ALFALFA that will not be killed by pasturing when once established. It crowns and spreads underground.

2. PLANTS WILL GROW LARGER and produce more forage as they grow older and the root system becomes more established.

3. A LEGUME THAT WILL SURVIVE LONG DRY PERIODS and will respond amazingly to good moisture supplies.



Entire plant has to grow to have good development of crown and rhizomes. There usually won't be much rhizome growth the first year. Unless growing conditions are favorable there will be very little rhizome growth until after the second year.

4. PLANTS THAT WILL HAVE CROWNS THAT SPREAD at about the same rate as the entire plant grows. The crown spread is underground, not on top. Rhizomes may develop in some plantings the first year. Where growing conditions are less favorable, or the stand is thick, such development may be slower and much less.

5. NOMAD STANDS IMPROVE WITH AGE. Stands that are now eight years old have increased in production year by year.

6. MORE BEEF PER ACRE. One eastern Oregon rancher, in an area where the average annual precipitation is about 15 inches, has a 130 acre unirrigated pasture of Nomad alfalfa with intermediate wheatgrass. He says, "This combination will easily make 100 pounds of beef per acre."



Best irrigated alfalfas take a back seat to Nomad when it comes to pasture. Stock can eat it to the ground repeatedly and continuously. This would kill ordinary alfalfa but Nomad recovers. Nomad should not be grazed the first year and not too severely the second year.

oped by E. F. Burlingham and Sons, Forest Grove, Ore.



Nomad alfalfa, unlike ordinary alfalfas, crowns below the ground and develops a mass of underground stems that spread out in all directions. Picture above shows root system and spread of a 3-year-old plant.

Why it is important to use Third Generation Certified Seed

Nomad alfalfa is the result of natural field crossing of numerous selected hybrid parent plants. Because of this fact, Burlingham's offer certified seed produced in accordance with an official certification program set up on a generation basis. Under this program **CERTIFIED** Nomad seed is only the **THIRD** generation from the nursery and will produce plants with all the characteristics that make Nomad such a valuable grazing type of alfalfa.

BURLINGHAM'S BRAND CERTIFIED NOMAD ALFALFA

SEEDING SUGGESTIONS

Proper time to seed. This depends upon the area. Where winters are cold and there is no plant growth, spring seeding is necessary. Fall seeding is suggested in areas where there is adequate moisture in the fall or late summer to germinate the seed to allow the seedlings two months' growing weather before winter dormancy. Spring seeding on unirrigated lands in dry areas should be early—almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Seedbed preparations. Fall or winter preparation for seeding the following spring is very important. That will usually mean a firm seed bed. Any work in the spring should be light. Working up a loose seed bed in the spring, for seeding at that time, is a poor way to get a stand of either alfalfa or grass.

On non-crop land—the important thing is to reduce the competition for the alfalfa seedlings. Sagebrush will have to be torn out. Annual cheatgrass will need to be at least partially controlled where the stand is heavy. Heavy coverings of other grasses need to be thinned out, or set back, either generally or in strips where the alfalfa is to be seeded.

In an old grass stand, or in native cover a row of alfalfa every one to three feet will improve the pasture forage. A strip several inches wide can be cleared of competing grass and weeds and the alfalfa seeded in the cleared strip.

SEEDING METHODS

Put the seed in the soil—not on top of the soil. That usually means some kind of drilling. There are sometimes local conditions which permit other types of seeding and which will cover the seed.

Depth of seeding. Seed must be in moisture to germinate. Some variation in depth is necessary, preferably plant as shallow as the seed can be put in and still be in moist soil. One inch, or less, is fine. Two inches is usually too deep.

Amount of seed per acre. For pasture, seed Burlingham's Nomad alfalfa with grass. One to two pounds of alfalfa per acre is adequate. Some prefer even less where seeding conditions are favorable for germination. The amount of grass depends upon the varieties. Usually six to seven pounds of the wheatgrasses is desirable. The usual rate of seeding of other grasses with legumes in your area will be desirable.

Companion grasses. Moisture and elevation, plus personal preferences, will largely determine what you should use. Consult your local seeds man.

Inoculating the seed. Since much Nomad alfalfa will, and should, be seeded where there has never been any alfalfa or sweet clover, inoculating the seed with the nodule-forming bacteria is especially important.

Any fresh standard inoculant for alfalfa, used as the manufacturer directs, will be satisfactory.

A Nomad STAND SHOULD HAVE TIME TO BECOME ESTABLISHED

Nomad like any legume or grass must have time to establish itself if a good pasture is expected.

A new seeding should not be grazed the first year. Moderate grazing the second year is desirable. Especially important is to give the plants a chance to recover, in the fall, before winter.

Experience has shown that Nomad alfalfa is not killed out by overgrazing. However, the total yield of forage will be greater if pastured under a good management system.

NOTE: Pasturing Nomad should be done with the same precautions for avoiding bloat that are used in pasturing any other alfalfa. In a lush, luxuriant condition it will bloat livestock no more than any other alfalfa and possibly no less. *Grown on dry land without irrigation and with grass there is a minimum bloat hazard.*

***For a tough, long-lasting, range country
alfalfa try***

BURLINGHAM'S Brand

certified

Nomad BB[®]
CREEPING ALFALFA

THE WESTERN SEED CO.
1421-25 15th St.
Denver, Colorado

